IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of

JAINFENG CHEN et al

: Confirmation No. 1047

Serial No.: 10/707,048

Group Art Unit 1714

Filed: November 1 2003

Examiner ANTHONY, Joseph David

For: ULTRAFINE MODIFIED ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE AND ITS PREPARATION

DECLARATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.132

Mail Stop Amendment Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

We, Jianfeng Chen, Fen Guo, Lei Liang, and Zhigang Shen, do hereby declare as follows:

- We are joint-inventors of the subject matter described and claimed in the above-1. identified U.S. patent application 10/707,048.
- We have read and are familiar with the specification filed in the US patent 2. application 10/707,048, and with the Final Office Action in the present application issued on December 4, 2006.
- We, individually or jointly conducted the following analyses, directly or by others working our instruction and supervision, regarding the oxalic-modified aluminum hydroxide that is claimed in US application 10/707,048, and component compounds thereof.
- 4. The x-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of three kinds of aluminum hydroxide crystals were obtained from Materials Data, Inc.. The three types of crystals were gibbsite,

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nordstrandite and bayerite. The XRD patterns for these three are shown in Exhibits IA, IB, and IC, attached.

- 5. Upon comparison with the XRD of the oxalic-modified aluminum hydroxide shown in Figure 1 of the present application, it is our opinion that the XRD of the oxalic-modified aluminum hydroxide is different from those of the three commercially available aluminum hydroxide crystals.
- 6. An XRD figure library was viewed, and an aluminum hydroxide crystal was not found that had a XRD pattern similar to that of the oxalic-modified aluminum hydroxide.

7. Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectra were obtained for the following standard compounds and compositions:

Compound/composition	Exhibit #	Carboxyl peak	Source
C ₂ H ₂ O ₄ (anhyd. oxalic acid, mixed with paraffin)	IIA IIB (pg 2-A))	1730 1730	Handbook* Aldrich **
C ₂ H ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O (dihydrate oxalic)	IIC	1692	Spectral ***
C ₂ H ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O (dihydrate oxalic, mixed with paraffin)	IID	1685	Spectral ***
HCOOH (formic acid)	IIE	1722	Spectral ***
ATH (mixed with paraffin)	IIF	none	Spectral ***

Sources: * Handbook of analytical chemistry. The part III, spectrum analysis-The Second Edition

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** Aldrich Library of FT-IR Spectra

*** Spectral Database for Organic Compounds

8. It is well known that the IR pattern site of a carboxyl peak will change slightly under the influence of other groups in the compound or in the composition. The carboxyl peak for formic acid is 1722. Under the influence of a second carboxyl peak (in oxalic acid), the carboxyl peak is 1730 and further with water of hydration, the carboxyl peak shifts to 1692 (when mixed with KBr salt) and 1685 (in paraffin).

- 9. Figure 3 of the present application shows the FTIR for the oxalic-modified aluminum hydroxide, showing a peak at about 1713. Since the ATH (as one of the reactants) does not have a carboxyl peak, it is our conclusion that the peak at 1713 in the oxalic-modified aluminum hydroxide is caused by the presence of the other reactant, oxalic acid.
- 10. We also note that the FTIR for the oxalic-modified aluminum hydroxide illustrated in Figure 3 was measured using a Nicolet-210 FTIR (USA), and that the oxalic-modified aluminum hydroxide had been mixed with KBR and pressed into pellets before recording the spectra that became Figure 3.
- 11. Thermal Gravimetric Analysis (TGA, or TA for short) was performed on a mixture of analytical-grade oxalic acid (hydrated) and aluminum hydroxide (ATH) at a weight ratio of 1:1, resulting in the scan shown in Exhibit III. A model STA 499C from Netzsch Inc. (Germany) was used and operated at a heating rate of 10°C/minute in a nitrogen atmosphere.
- 12. Exhibit III shows that two peaks come off for oxalic acid; the first peak shows the loss of water of hydration at 115° C, and the second peak shows its decomposition at 202° C. There is also one peak for aluminum hydroxide as it decomposes at 302° C.
- 13. Upon comparison with the TA analysis of the oxalic-modified aluminum hydroxide shown in Figure 2, which shows only one peak at about 400° C, it is our opinion that

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the oxalic-modified aluminum hydroxide is a single compound having a chemically bonded structure consisting aluminum hydroxide and the oxalic acid moiety, and it is not a physical or chemical mixture of the two components.

We further declare that all statements made of our knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 USC 1001 and may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

18 USC 1001: "Whoever in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

EXHIBIT IA

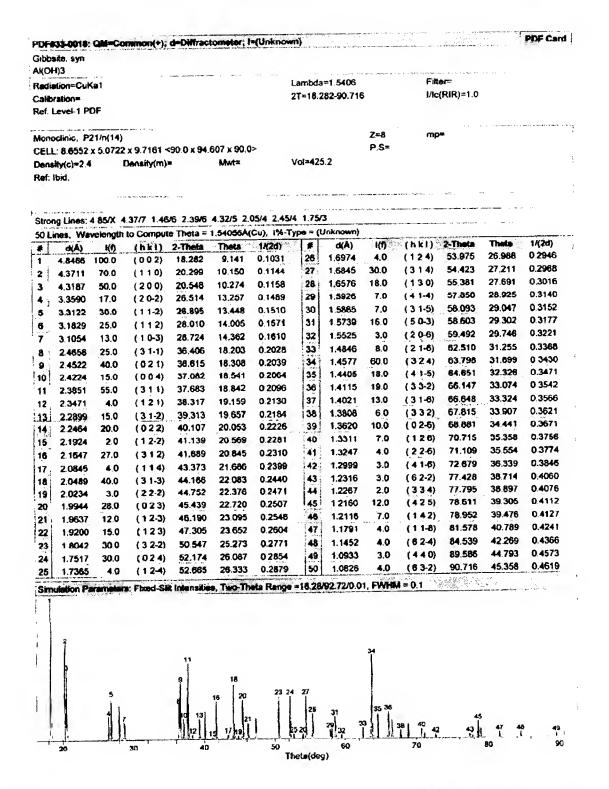


EXHIBIT IB

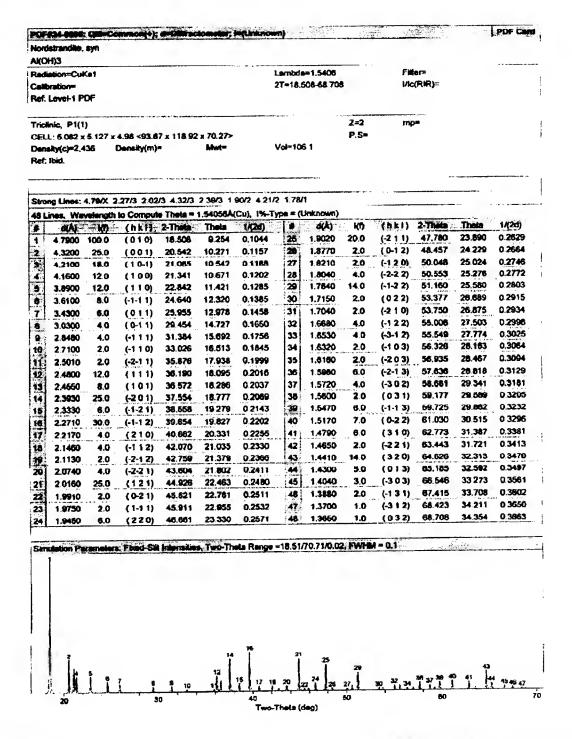


EXHIBIT IC

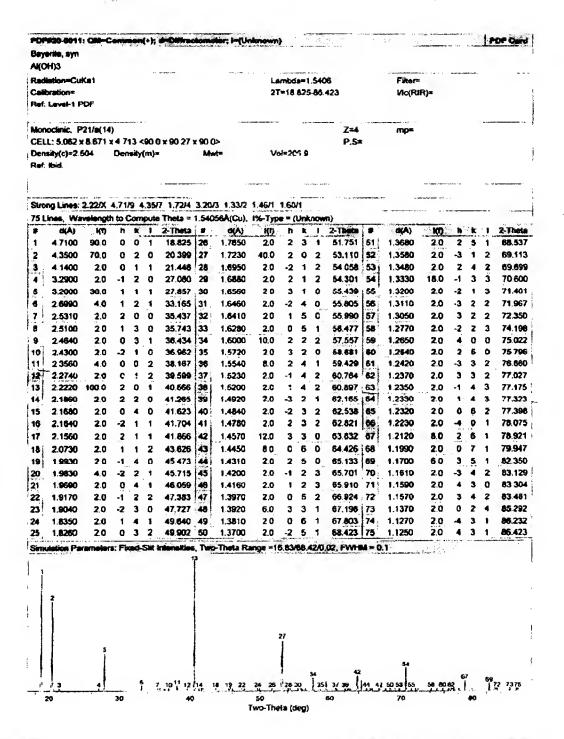


EXHIBIT IIA

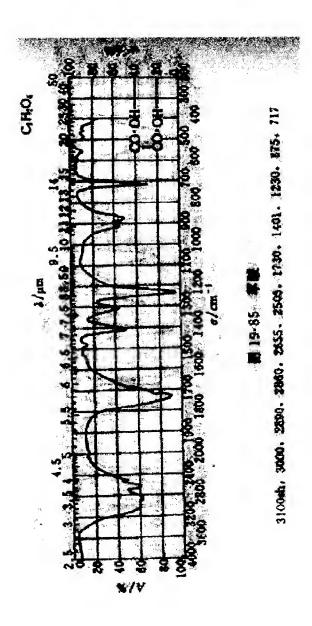


EXHIBIT IIB-1

THE ALDRICH LIBRARY of FT-IR SPECTRA

Edition I

Volume 1

CHARLES J. POUCHERT

EXHIBIT IIB-2

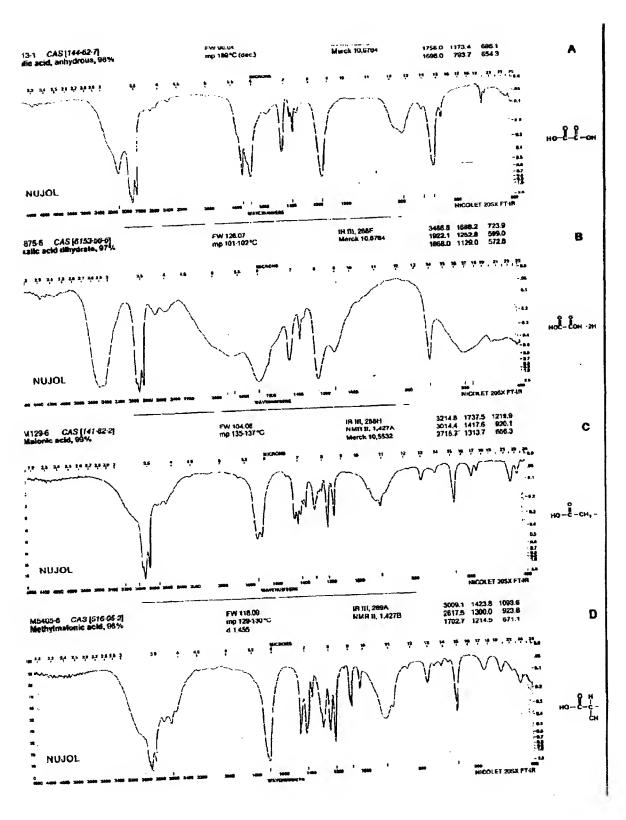
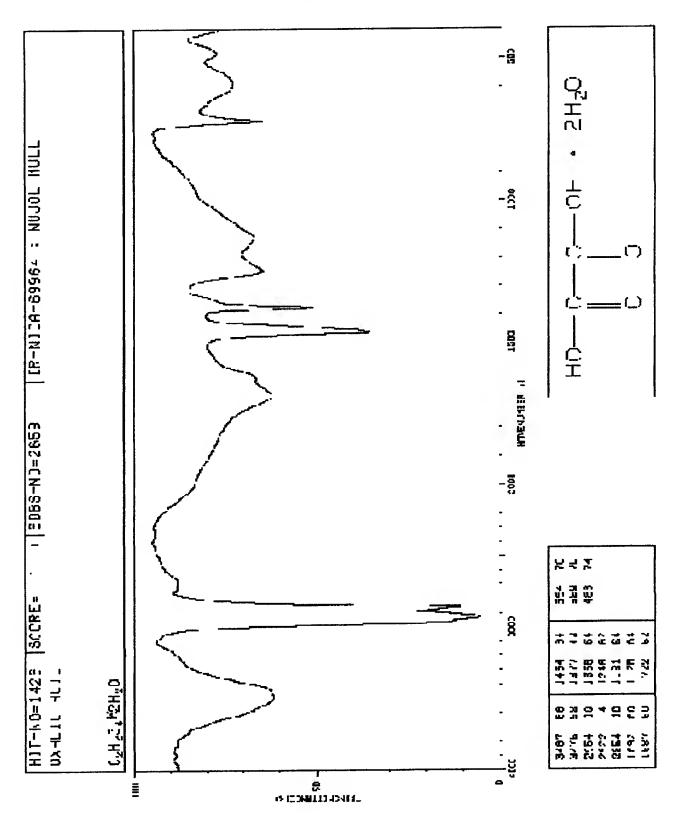
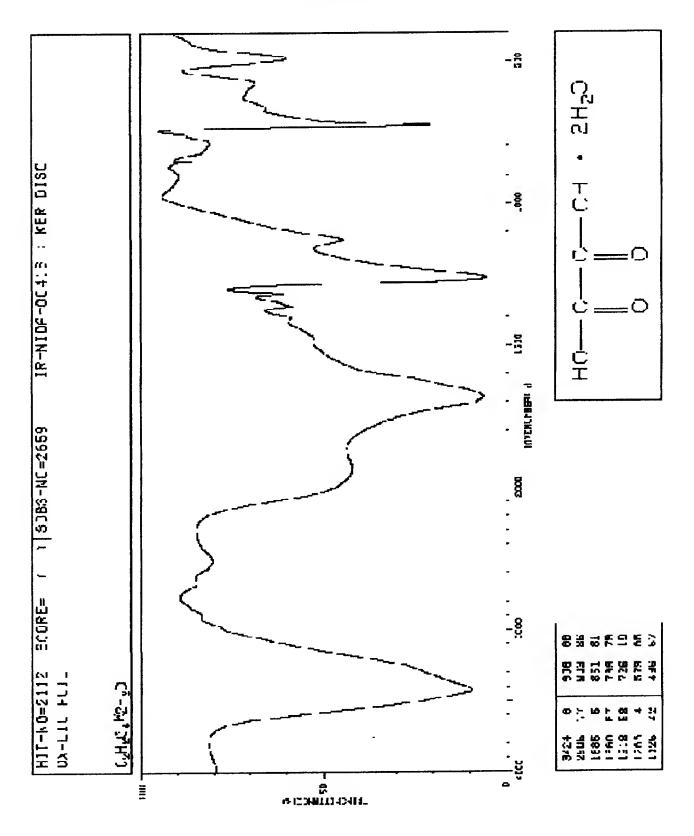


EXHIBIT IIC









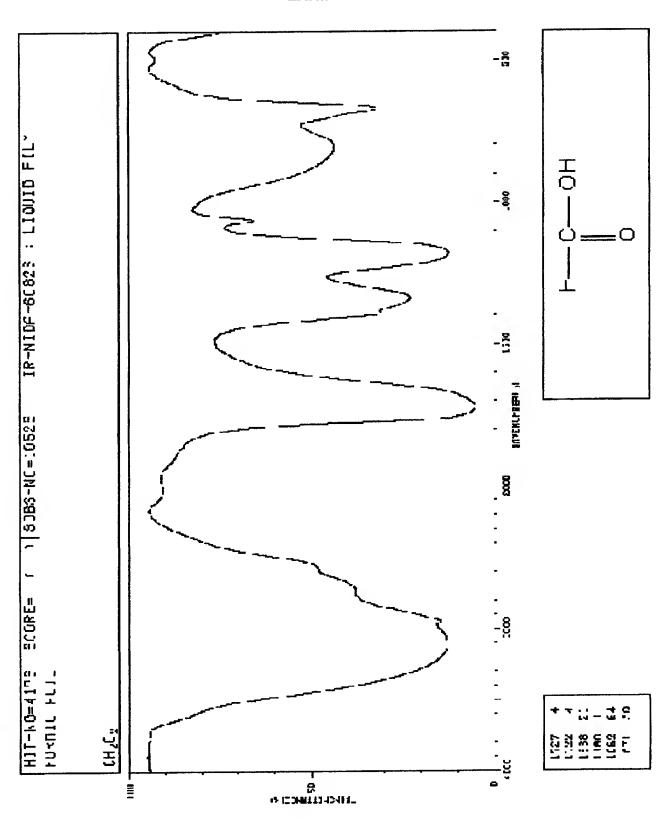


EXHIBIT IIF

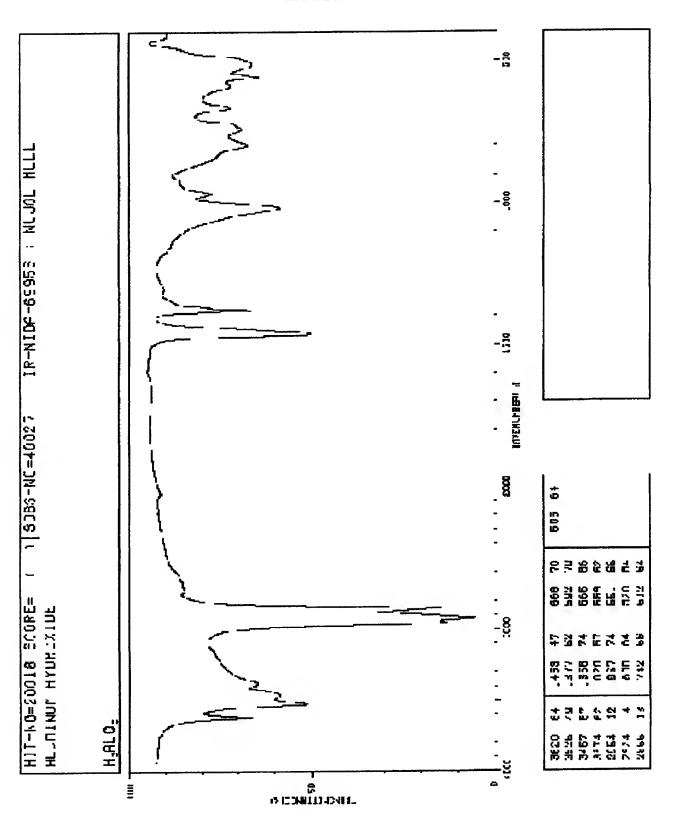


EXHIBIT III

